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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1842.

No. 1154.

Legislature of N. Carolina. IN SENATE.

Friday, December 2.

Mr. Edwards, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to make securities on prosecution bonds liable for plaintiff's cost, as well as the defendant's cost, which was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Cooper introduced a resolution, to instruct the committee on military affairs so to amend the militia laws of this State, that they will not come in conflict with the several laws of this State, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Read and adopted.

Mr. Dockery, a resolution, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to be made to the Revised Statutes, ch. 102, entitled an act to provide for the collection and management of a revenue for this State, so far as regards the mode of valuing or assessing land; and that they report by bill or otherwise—which also was read and concurred in.

Mr. Dockery rose, and moved to be excused from serving as a member of the committee for enclosing the Public Square. There were two or three reasons he could assign for not serving on the committee; he would be content, however, with naming one, viz: the political composition of the committee.

The Speaker called the Senator to order.

Mr. Dockery resumed. The subject matter, then, which was entrusted to the consideration of this committee, was one, at least, of a ticklish character; it was one, which should the committee advise action, would place the hands of the Legislature into the pockets of the people, and it might easily be perceived the ulterior effects—the result of a committee, thus constituted, and so reporting, might be made to produce upon the State. To the standing committees he would offer no objection; they were formed in the manner usually adopted by the party in power; but when more committees were called for than he could collect in any session of a Legislature, and those too, requiring opinions upon public expenditure, constituted as they are, he must beg leave, without intending any disrespect to the Chair, to decline serving on them.

[Note.—This committee stands thus: two Whigs, one Loco Foco.]

Mr. Morehead said it was not until the close of the sitting of yesterday, that he had found that he was in a similar situation with the Senator from Richmond and Robeson. Since then he had consulted his friends, and acting on their advice, he had determined to proceed in the discharge of the duties assigned him by the Chair.

The Speaker said, he did not feel himself bound to assign any reasons for his selection of members upon any committee.

Mr. Dockery was then excused.

House messages, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three, on the part of each House, to inquire into the value of the swamp lands in Hyde County, reclaimed by the Literary Board, the manner in which the money appropriated for such purpose had been expended, and the propriety of continuing the works on said land. Also, transmitting a communication from the Governor, with sundry documents, which they propose to transfer to the joint select committee upon the expenditures of appropriations for the Governor's house and premises; in both of which proposals by the House, the Senate concurred.

Mr. Cooper introduced a resolution, for the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of issuing \$500,000 in Treasury Notes, redeemable when thought proper; and of providing for such appropriation or distribution of the same, as may be best calculated to benefit the people of this State; which was read and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Joyner introduced a resolution, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the repudiation of State debts, be referred to a select committee, which was agreed to.

Saturday, December 3.

Mr. Reid introduced resolutions; that the North Carolina Arsenal should be completed; and that our Senators be instructed to carry the completion of the same into effect.

Mr. Cooper, a resolution for the principal Doorkeeper to purchase suitable stationery for the use of the Senate, both of which resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Myers, a bill to amend an act concerning crimes and punishments, in relation to the carrying off of slaves; read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Jones, a resolution to increase the fine in cases of Bastardy, and that the committee on the judiciary report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Myers asked to be excused serving upon the committee on the Penitentiary; he thought the Speaker had inadvertently constructed the committee. The ayes and noes were demanded—ayes 12, noes 23—so Myers was not excused.

The Speaker defended the construction of the committee, by stating the committee were formed upon recommendations received from the Governor; he thought their construction therefore proper.

Mr. W. P. Williams moved a resolution, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the present law, as to allow masters of slaves the right of appeal for misdemeanor before a single Justice of the Peace. Adopted.

Mr. Reid, a bill to extend the time of holding the Superior Court of the county of Cumberland to two weeks in each and every year, when business shall make such extension requisite. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Bill concerning securities on Prosecution bonds, making them liable for the Plaintiff's costs as well as the Defendant's costs, passed its second reading.

House message proposing that both Houses meet on Friday, the 9th day of December, to make a list of the votes for Governor, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Friday, December 2.

Mr. Baxter presented a memorial, accompanied by a bill, praying the erection of a new county by the name of Lafayette, out of a portion of Rutherford. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

The resolutions, introduced yesterday by Mr. Francis, making it a standing rule of the House, that hereafter all pension certificates shall be referred to the committee on claims, was then taken up and adopted.

Mr. Avery presented a memorial from purchasers of Cherokee lands, praying indulgence on their bonds, &c. Referred to the joint select committee on the Cherokee lands.

The bill to direct the reference of suits on the bonds of Sheriffs, and other officers, was read a third time, and passed.

Saturday, December 3.

Mr. Francis, from the joint select committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill for the better regulation of the offices in the capitol, and for the removal of the old offices from the capitol square. The bill was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the resolution instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia law, as to allow all persons compelled to do military duty to vote for their officers, made a report, stating that it would be inexpedient. Concurred in.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the memorial from citizens of Bamcombe and Yancy, praying the erection of a new county by the name of Union, and a bill to carry into effect the prayer of the petitioners, made a report, recommending the passage of said bill. The bill having been read a second time, and the question being on its passage, Mr. Erwin moved to strike out the name of Union, which was agreed to, and that of Gaston inserted. A debate of some interest ensued on its passage, in which Messrs. Caldwell, Candler, Francis, McLaughlin, Bragg and Barringer participated. Mr. Caldwell opposed the bill on the ground that it tended to produce that very inequality in representation of which so much complaint was made before the constitution was amended. If this bill was passed, he said, there would be two counties without the ratio to entitle them to a representative—Yancy and Gaston. To this argument Mr. Francis replied; and in his reply, he related an anecdote, which illustrates pretty forcibly the growing strength of the West. He first proposed to amend the bill, by inserting a clause, so as to provide that the law should not take effect until after the adjournment of the Legislature, and thus no difficulty would be created in arranging the representation now; these two counties would have a large extent of territory, and in ten years the population would so increase that the argument of the gentleman would have no force. He would tell an anecdote to illustrate this. He was employed to defend a fellow charged with hog stealing. In the argument there, he took exception to the bill of indictment because it was found by only fourteen of the grand jury; and the question was carried up to the Supreme Court, and the Judges, supposing that the Clerk had made an error in copying the record, issued an order requiring him to send a correct copy. The Clerk replied that there was no error in the copy—eleven of the grand jurors having been excused by the Court, because their wives were about to lie in, and it was necessary for them to be at home! And this is the way they do business up in the West.

Mr. Barringer moved to lay the bill on the table until the first of January next; which was agreed to.

Received a message from the Governor, stating that the appropriation for the last session to pay certain bills of work done for the State was deficient some six hundred dollars, owing to a mistake in copying up the bills, and asking an appropriation to meet it. Sent to Senate, with a proposition to refer it to the committee on finance.

Mr. Brumwell, from the joint select committee on that subject, reported that they had agreed that the two Houses should meet in the Commons Hall, on the 9th of December, to compare the votes for Governor.

Mr. Nash presented a bill to permit Clerks of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to take probate of deeds of conveyance. Read and referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill to incorporate Oak Grove Academy, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Leach presented a bill, to repeal an act concerning the processing of lands. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

LITERARY BOARD, &c.

Mr. Barnes presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish the names of the several debtors to the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, from the period of the first loan by said Board, up to the present time—the amount due from each, and the security taken for the payment of said loans—specifying particularly when the several debts that are paid were discharged, the several amounts now due, and the names of the debtors, and the securities taken for the payment.

Mr. Barringer said, he desired that the fullest investigation should be had, and to this end he would move to amend the resolution, by striking out of all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following:

"That a select committee be appointed, to obtain from the Governor, as President ex-officio of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, the names of the several debtors of said Boards, from the period of their first loan up to the present time, the amount due from each, and the security taken for the payment of said loans, specifying particulars, when the several debts that are paid were discharged, and the several amounts now due, and the names of the debtors and their securities; and further, that said committee inquire into the solvency of the obligors in the bonds of the borrowers, and their securities, and whether any loss has ever been sustained by either of said boards, and by whom, and when, and that said committee report the names of the borrowers to this house, and report in full on all the subjects contemplated in this resolution; and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Biggs objected to the amendment. He was not only for procuring the information for the use of the House, but he wished to give it to the people of the State. First, let us adopt the resolution of the gentleman from Edgecomb, and get a report from the Governor, and then let it be printed, that the public may see who are indebted to these boards. After that, he would promise to vote for a committee to investigate the matter; he would go as far as the gentleman from Cabarrus, as far as any one, in the investigation. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. Mills stated, that he entirely concurred in the amendment. The subject had been made political capital of, and he wished it spread before the people. At the last session, a similar resolution had been introduced by one Mr. Joshua Barnes, which he would read. [Here Mr. Mills read from the Journals of the last Legislature, the proceedings on a resolution of Mr. Barnes', of a similar nature with the one before the house, on which a committee, late in the session, made a report, through Mr. Barnes; their chairman, which report and proceedings were published in the Register. And as they are, doubtless, fresh in the memory of all our readers, we deem it unnecessary to publish them here.] Here then, were persons, clothed with authority to investigate this matter, and as they had found nothing wrong, it might fairly have been concluded that there was nothing wrong. But if they were not satisfied, he was for giving them power to make as thorough an investigation as could be made. The amendment of the gentleman from Cabarrus, gave them power to send for persons and papers. The gentleman from Martin said, that he was for printing the report. So was he; and he was for printing it in such a manner, that gentlemen in the East could not say to the people, that such an one in the West, of whom they knew nothing, was insolvent; nor in the West, of one in the East. It seemed to him that the amendment ought to prevail.

Mr. Biggs was understood to endeavor to prove that the report of Mr. Barnes was not made very late in the session. He continued to insist that the plan proposed in the original resolution was the best; that the committee could not tell whether the signers of the bonds were insolvent persons or not; but if the Governor was required to report the names to this house, and they were published and sent throughout the State, it could be ascertained.

Mr. Barringer said, that the arguments of gentlemen on the opposite side, pre-

sented a strange dilemma; that of preferring the report of a Whig Governor to one from their own friends. It was strange that they should be willing to trust him in a matter of this kind. How did they know that he would make a fair report? He did not wish to leave them any ground for cavil. The Whigs were for a full investigation. It is true that they felt some delicacy in bringing private matters before the public eye, but when they were tempted with a desire to conceal, they wished the investigation to be thorough, and a statement of the whole matter to be made.

Mr. Caldwell stated, that he should go for the amendment of the gentleman from Cabarrus. He was for a full and free investigation, and he believed the amendment best calculated to effect it. He had all confidence in the Governor, and would be willing to take his statement; but still he would have the committee appointed to aid him. He hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Avery concurred with Mr. Caldwell. He thought the amendment would secure the fullest investigation, and that seemed to be the object of all. He believed that the bonds should be renewed at a certain time, and he would suggest to the gentleman from Cabarrus, to include in his amendment, a clause requiring this to be inquired into. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Erhringhaus thought it strange that gentlemen should object to the amendment. The simplest power was given to the committee to make the investigation. The amendment proposed the same thing, nay, more than the original resolution. The Whigs do not wish to conceal any thing; it is not a part of their policy. Concealment more properly belongs to the Loco Foco party. He was for fully investigating this matter, and spreading the facts before the face of the world; yes, for spreading it upon the wings of the wind, and scattering it to the four corners of the earth. The gentleman from Martin says that he wants a report from the Governor first and then he will vote for a committee. But this would be delaying the matter. We propose to appoint the committee now, and it will give them more time to investigate. And if gentlemen really wish to examine into the matter, in the name of Heaven let us have a full investigation.

Here Mr. Avery moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and that the house proceed to execute the joint order, which was to go into an election for Senator; but the house refused.

Mr. McRae then took the floor. He said that gentlemen seemed to be aiming at the same end; but they were taking different roads. The gentleman from Edgecomb had shown his sincerity in the matter by his acts. At the last session, it seems, he tried the plan proposed by the gentleman from Cabarrus, and he found it accomplished nothing, as some have said, and now he wishes to try some other mode. And this is no new plan. The Governor is an officer of the State, and we have a right to make him, as other officers, account for the manner in which he has discharged his duties. He would say with all due respect to the gentleman from Cabarrus, that though he might have confidence in the report of the Governor, we are a little chary of Whig motions. And as the gentleman from Pasquotank had been pleased to call ours the Loco Foco party, he might exchange favors by calling theirs the Coon-Skin party. He repeated, that the plan proposed by the gentleman from Edgecomb was the usual one in such cases, and he hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. Francis next rose. Something had been said about political capital having been made out of this matter. He would state a fact that would show the propriety of adopting the amendment. When that itinerant political pedlar, (Mr. Henry), in the shape of a Federal candidate for Governor, came up in the West, he rung this through all its changes. He charged that the money was under the management of Whigs, and loaned out only to Whigs; and that the Whig Governor kept these facts concealed. We want this matter investigated, and we want it done by a committee of the opposite party. And do gentlemen object to having it done by their own friends? Or do they prefer to trust the Governor? If so they pay a high compliment to the Whig Governor—if the gentleman from Cumberland prefer it—the Coon-Skin Governor. Yes, sir, we want this matter printed, too, even if the fact should turn out, as I have heard it suggested, that the political friends of the gentleman from Edgecomb are most largely indebted to those boards. We do not want it suppressed, as I have heard it was at the last session, because of this fact. No, sir, we desire that the whole fact shall be known, that the most thorough investigation should be had, and to this end he hoped that the gentleman from Cabarrus would accept any amendment to his motion that might be offered.

Mr. McRae replied. It was not the first time that the gentleman had made an attack on his political opponents, and called them hard names, because of their

efforts at retrenchment and reform. On another occasion, because they thought proper to print but one copy of the Governor's Message for each member, he called out's the pique party. He thought it a small emanation, for one of his standing; and as for what the gentleman had said about our candidate for Governor, he would let it pass for what it was worth.

Mr. Francis in reply. He would say a word in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Cumberland, (he believed,) lest they should pass for more than they were worth. Something had been said respecting his standing. He did not know, for he had not taken the trouble to inquire, how he stood with those gentlemen with whom he had the honor to co-operate; but this he would say, that being in ill odor with the gentleman's friends was, to his mind, *prima facie* evidence that he was doing his duty. He did tell the refusal to print five copies of the Governor's message for each member a pique party business, and he could prove it. Shortly after that vote, a card was put on his table, from Mr. Loring's office, (and he hoped the gentleman would take him for authority,) proposing to furnish copies of the message at two dollars per hundred, and he made a calculation from that, of what would have been the cost of the four extra copies proposed to be furnished to each member. It was just \$13 40; a pique party business truly. But this is the credit side, and there is something to be charged on the other side. Now, about one hour of the three that the house was in session, was consumed in debating this question, which cost the State about \$141—so they saved \$13 40, and spent \$141. And this is their retrenchment and reform.

Mr. Lord addressed the house in an animated strain. He could not see why the gentleman from Edgecomb, or rather, the gentleman from Martin for him, objected to having the subject investigated by a committee. The committee was to be appointed by the chair, and any one who will look at the committee book, can see that the gentleman had no reason to fear that he will not have a majority of his own friends on the committee; for it will be found, on examination, that all the committees, with the exception of one, (and that a very responsible one, on which they expected to throw all their odious measures,) are composed of a majority of his political friends. The amendment proposed by the gentleman from Cabarrus would accomplish at once, what the other gentlemen proposed to do by two resolutions. He hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr. Caldwell made a few remarks, in which he regretted that so wide a range had been given to the debate, and that such a want of courtesy had characterized it. He wished gentlemen to come up to the question, and not endeavour to make political capital by making speeches to the House. Notwithstanding the insinuations of gentlemen, he gloried in being a Democrat; but he was still in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Cabarrus, and hoped it would prevail.

Mr. Pope, (who had made a motion in the course of the debate to lay the subject on the table, but subsequently withdrew it, at the request of Mr. Barringer,) said he would take occasion to state that his object in making the motion to lay on the table was not to stop the investigation, but the wide range of the debate. He remarked further, that he was on the committee at the last session, of which Mr. Barnes was chairman, and he called upon that gentleman to say, if, when they applied to the Governor as ex-officio President of those Boards, he did not offer every facility for the investigation? [No response.] He would state that he did, and that the committee had the bonds in their hands, and expressed themselves satisfied of the solvency of the obligors.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Barringer, and decided—ayes 66, noes 48. The resolution was then adopted.

[This report has been written out mostly from memory, with an honest desire to do equal justice to all concerned. The Reporter hopes that no one will have reason to complain that justice has not been done him.]

A message was received from the Senate, stating that the time had arrived for executing the joint order, and proposing to go into the election of a Senator to Congress. The two houses then proceeded to vote as follows, viz:

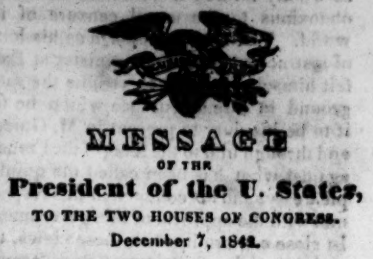
For Graham 70; Brown 57; Saunders 38. And 82 being necessary to a choice, there was no election.

Mr. Patterson presented a resolution for the relief of Smith Patterson, which was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

The two Houses proceeded again to vote for Senator, which resulted as follows, viz: For Graham 67; Brown 58; Saunders 37. No election.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the report of the Board of Internal Improvement; and on motion of Mr. Barringer, it was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print the report.

The House then adjourned.



President of the U. States,
TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.
December 7, 1842.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a people. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garner filled with abundance, and the necessities of life, not to speak of luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nations steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter, is a surplus production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty finds, a partial market in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions, has for the past year been well preserved; and under their free and wise institutions, the United States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convulsion, and at peace with the world, we are left free to consult as to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the people. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us a nation.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries, was in no small degree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the message at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communicated. I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant seas; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the treaty which in the slightest degree compromises the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between states as between individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the treaty then it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish as desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American envoys at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and inquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such

visit and inquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words: and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world. Taking the message as his letter of instructions, our then minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of this government. In close conformity with these views, the eighth article of the treaty was formulated, which provides that "each nation shall keep aloof in the African seas a force not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, and not in concert with the respective governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretences are removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign government. While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of the treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade repudiated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon territory, lying on the Pacific coast, north of the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be exerted by the two Governments, to settle their respective claims. It became manifest at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters, and the Executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not for several years to come involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked; and I have good reason to believe that it will comport with the policy of England, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collision.

With the other powers of Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed, and every opportunity, compatible with the interests of the United States, should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy, which can only be rendered permanent by the practice of equal and impartial justice to all. Our great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry which looks to the general good; into the cultivation of sciences, the enlargement of the field for exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread of commerce—that great civilization—to every land and sea. Carefully abstaining from interference in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interest of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments in what relates to the States of the American Continent.

On the 23d of April last, the commissioners on the part of the United States, under the convention with the Mexican Republic of the 11th of April, 1839, made to the proper department a final report in relation to the proceedings of the commission. From this it appears that the total amount awarded to the claimants by the commissioners and the umpire appointed under that convention, was two millions twenty six thousand and seven hundred and ninety eight cents. The writer having considered that his functions were required by the convention to

terminate at the same time with those of the commissioners, returning to the United States, he has been obliged to leave the United States, and has been allowed by the American Commissioners, to the amount of nine hundred and twenty eight thousand six hundred and twenty eight dollars and eighty eight cents. Other claims, in which the amount sought to be recovered was three millions three hundred and thirty six thousand eight hundred and thirty seven dollars and five cents, were submitted to the board too late for its consideration. The minister of the United States at Mexico has been duly authorized to make demand for the payment of the awards according to the terms of the convention, and the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1840. He has also been instructed to communicate to that government the expectations of the Government of the United States in relation to those claims, which were not disposed of according to the provisions of the convention, and all other citizens of the United States against the Mexican Government.

He has also been furnished with other instructions, to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards in specie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information, which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of his Government in regard to this important subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texan expedition to Santa Fe, and who were wrongfully taken prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated.

A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that Republic. Copies of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with copies of letters on the same subject, addressed to the Diplomatic Corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government by accrediting to this Minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with his mission, favorable results are anticipated from it. It is so obviously for the interest of both countries as neighbors and friends that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employment of any practicable and honorable means to accomplish that end.

The affairs pending between this Government and several others of the States of this hemisphere formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those countries.

The ratifications of the Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the 18th of June, 1839, have been exchanged, and that instrument has been duly promulgated on the part of this Government. Copies are now communicated to Congress with a view to enable that body to make such changes in the laws applicable to our intercourse with that Republic, as may be deemed requisite.

Provision has been made by the Government of Chili for the payment of the claim on account of the illegal detention of the brig *Warrior* at Copinimbo, in 1820. This Government has reason to expect that other claims of our citizens against Chili, will be hastened to a final and satisfactory close.

The Empire of Brazil has not been altogether exempt from those convulsions which so constantly afflict the neighboring republics. Disturbances which recently broke out are, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by threatening the stability of the Government, or by causing incessant and violent changes in them, or in the persons who administer them, tend greatly to retard provisions for just indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by individual subjects or citizens of other States. The Government of the United States will feel it to be its duty, however, to consent to no delay, not unavoidable, in making satisfaction for wrongs and injuries sustained by its own citizens. Many years having, in some cases, elapsed, a decisive and effectual course of proceeding will be demanded of the respective governments against whom claims have been preferred.

The vexatious, harassing and expensive war which so long prevailed with the Indian tribes inhabiting the peninsula of Florida, has happily been terminated; whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the Treasury from a large expenditure. Some casual outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to the close proximity of border settlers and the Indians; but these, as in all other cases, may be left to the care of the local authorities; and when occasion may require, by the forces of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist, yet their duties will be limited rather to the guarding of the necessary posts, than to the maintenance of active hostilities. It is to be hoped that a territory so long re-

tarded in its growth, will now speedily recover from the evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting, in the increased amount of its rich productions, true evidences of returning wealth and prosperity. By the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of parental vigilance over their interests, protecting them against fraud and intrusion, and at the same time using every proper expedient to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, we may fondly hope not only to wean them from their love for war, but to inspire them with a love of peace and all its avocations. With several of the tribes great progress in civilizing them has already been made. The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side by side, and the remnants of what were once numerous and powerful nations may yet be preserved as the builders up of a new name for themselves and their posterity.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, Trust Funds and Indemnities) was \$230,483 68. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to \$26,616, 593 78; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from customs, and three millions and a half from loans and treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions, and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st of January next; but the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at \$800,000) will leave an actual balance of about \$224,000 in the Treasury. Among the expenditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and \$600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress. That it should have defects can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in many of its numerous provisions, will not fail to claim your serious attention. It may well merit inquiry, whether the execution of all duties incash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the warehousing system. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce would be to protect the market alike against redundant or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics—both of which, in the long run, are injurious as well to the manufacturer as the importer. The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct his error by availing himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse, the goods imported would await the demand of the market, and their issues would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of price, which, if attainable, would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations.

The apprehension may be well entertained that, without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad, and who can but ill afford to pay the lowest duty, would have to subvert in advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties, and would lose the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods might remain unsold, which might absorb his profits. The rich capitalist, on the other hand, as well at home, would thus possess, after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of the few—result wholly unbecomingly with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-republican in all its tendencies. The warehousing system would enable the importer to watch the market, and select his own time for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for the benefit of drawback, must also be most seriously affected, without the adoption of some expedient to relieve the cash system. The warehousing system would afford that relief, since the carrier would have a safe recourse to the public storehouses, and might, without advancing the duty, reship within some reasonable period to foreign ports. A further effect of the measure would be to supersede the system of drawbacks, thereby effectually protecting the Government against fraud, as the right of drawback would not attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public stores.

In revising the existing tariff of duties, should you deem it proper to do so at your present session, I can only repeat the suggestions and recommendations which, upon several occasions, I have heretofore felt it to be my duty to offer to Congress. The great, primary and controlling interest of the American People is union—not only in the mere forms of government, forms which may be broken—but union founded in an attachment to States and individuals for each other.

This union in sentiment and feeling can only be preserved by the adoption of that course of policy which, neither giving exclusive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary burdens upon others, shall consult the interests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation, and thereby seeking to harmonize public opinion, and causing the People every where to feel and to know that the Government is careful of the interests of all alike. Nor is there any subject in regard to which moderation, connected with a wise discrimination, is more necessary than in the imposition of duties on imports. Whether or reference be had to revenue, the primary object in the imposition of taxes, or to the incidents which necessarily flow from their imposition, this is entirely true. Extravagant duties defeat their end and object, not only by exciting in the public mind a hostility to the manufacturing interest, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the utmost vigilance of Government cannot effectually suppress. An opposite course of policy would be attended by results essentially different, of which every interest of society, and none more than those of the manufacturer, would reap important advantages. Among the most striking of its benefits would be that derived from the general acquiescence of the country in its support, and the consequent permanency and stability which would be given to all the operations of industry. It cannot be too often repeated, that no system of legislation can be wise which is fluctuating and uncertain. No interest can thrive under it. The prudent capitalist will never adventure his capital in manufacturing establishments, or in any other leading pursuit of life, if there exists a state of uncertainty as to whether the Government will repeal to-morrow what it has enacted to-day. Fictitious profits, however high, if threatened with a ruinous reduction by a vacillating policy on the part of Government, will scarcely tempt him to trust the money which he has acquired by a life of labor, upon the uncertain adventure. I, therefore, in the spirit of consideration, and influenced by no other desire than to rescue the great interests of the country from the vortex of political contention, and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy recommend moderate duties, imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous in every interest of society.

The report of the Secretary of the War Department exhibits a very full and satisfactory account of the various and important interests committed to the charge of that officer. It is particularly gratifying to find that the expenditures for the military service are greatly reduced in amount—that a strict system of economy has been introduced into the service, and the abuses of past years greatly reformed. The fortifications on our maritime frontier have been prosecuted with much vigor, and at many points our defenses are in a very considerable state of forwardness. The suggestions in reference to the establishment of means of communication with our territories on the Pacific, and to the surveys so essential to a knowledge of the resources of the intermediate country, are entitled to the most favorable consideration. While I would propose nothing inconsistent with friendly negotiations to settle the extent of our claims in that region, yet a prudent forecast points out the necessity of such measures as may enable us to maintain our rights. The arrangements made for piecing our neutral relations on the boundary between us and Texas, and keeping in check the Indians in that quarter, will be maintained so long as circumstances may require.

For several years angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the Government in several of the States. The Government in question the landholder, and the citizens of the States wherein lie the lands, are its tenants. The relation is an unwise one, and it would be much more conducive of the public interest that a sale of the lands should be made than that they should remain in their present condition. The supply of the ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the enterprise and the industry of the proprietor, than under the present system.

The recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvement of the Western waters, and in prominent harbors on the lakes, merit, and I doubt not will receive, your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observation. The losses of life and property which annually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone, because of the dangerous obstructions in the river, make a loud demand upon Congress for the adoption of efficient measures for their removal.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring you acquainted with that important branch of the public defenses. Considering the already vast and daily increasing commerce of the country, apart from the exposure to hostile invasion of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the Navy is calculated to excite particular attention. While it is not to be denied that the Navy, without entailing unnecessary charges upon the Treasury, is well worthy of your serious consideration. It will be seen that while an appropriation exceeding by more than a million the appropriations of the present year, is asked by the Secretary, yet that in this sum is proposed to be included \$400,000 for the purchase of clothing, which, when once expended, will be annually reimbursed

by the sale of the clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same object. To this may also be added \$50,000 allocated to cover the arrears of past years; and \$250,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which, when deducted, will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the Marine, and in lieu of only 25 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep, with the same expenditures, forty-one vessels afloat, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established, and great pains are taken to insure industry, fidelity and economy, in every department of duty. Experiments have been instituted to test the quality of various materials, particularly copper, iron and coal, so as to prevent fraud and imposition.

It will appear by the report of the Postmaster General, that the great point which for several years, has been so much desired, has, within the current year, been fully accomplished. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year, have been brought within its income without lessening its general usefulness. There has been an increase of revenue equal to \$166,000 for the year 1842 over that of 1841, without, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mails. The Post Office laws have been honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for, and paying over by the subordinates of the Department, the moneys which have been received. For the details of the service, I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interest of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction in the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a sure evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys, is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizen rarely maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—with a soil fertile almost beyond example, and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production, what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances this inquiry could readily be answered. The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which at the moment exhibit themselves, have arisen from over-action; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcoming its effects. Between the years 1833 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money—since, for the time being, it answered the purposes of money—was thrown upon the country; an over issue which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of States and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium. In view of the fact that, in 1839, the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to but \$61,323, 898, according to the Treasury statements, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of \$88,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on the first January, 1837, being stated at \$149,185,890) and that by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative mania, which prevailed in the United States—and the large importations of funds from abroad, the resultant stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent, but unsubstantial state of prosperity which every where prevailed over the land; and while the cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of every thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues since 1837—extending, as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period antecedent to 1837—increases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements on the part of the debtor States. Apart from the enormous loss sustained in the dishonor of a vast number of banks, it is less a matter of surprise that this deficiency should have vis-

ited many of our fellow-citizens, than that so many should have escaped the blighting influences of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to propose to be submitted to you, at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which, in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the Representatives of the People, and the States, and, therefore, virtually by the People themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a Treasury Board, to consist of three Commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver, should be attained. The Board thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well-matured experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four, and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or infidelity to the trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the causes of such removal, should it occur. It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the States, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which, with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at his own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Government dues; with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$15,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue \$5,000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation. Thus in fact making the issue of \$15,000,000 of Exchequer bills, rest substantially on \$10,000,000, and keeping in circulation never more than one and one-half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People. In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange, unless prohibited by the State in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty days to run, and resting on a fair and bona fide basis. The Legislature will on this point might be so plainly announced as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive on deposit, to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor, to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of the Exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or, if in place of the contemplated designation in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie or its equivalent, to sell drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable premium, I cannot doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strong and considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury Department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government Bank of fearful and dangerous import. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government, with the redeemable paper of the Government; in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public creditors the Treasury notes which, under law, it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance in an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. It is objected to as a Government Bank, and the objection is available, then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed

ed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it owes, be enlarged.

This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchange, and surely it is, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circulating medium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous snare, nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it is tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be abused, in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize excessive issues of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor. To that it may be answered, that the acceptance of such a motive to Congress is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a proceeding so reckless, would be found in the very nature of things. The political party which should be an blind to the true interests of the country as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with final overthrow in the fact that, the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would, in the end, dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party is hopeless a disaster. At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than the precious metals; for, if it Government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual avarice would most strongly operate? The People would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrong doers, and the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency: 1st. Gold and silver; 2d. The paper of State institutions; or, 3d. A representative of the precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system rejected the last in any form; and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions for the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case unless one or the other kinds be used. The choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation, and being used only in the disbursements of Government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchange plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the Treasury on a footing of the highest respectability, is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the Government itself; a principle of vitality without which all its movements are languid and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress, at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the land fund, as the basis for the negotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I think it right that such an application of the public domain without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government ample funds to relieve the Treasury from temporary embarrassments under which it labored. American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtedness of the States and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest of their debts. The United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our actual responsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the Executive that in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund pledged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan, he might con-

duct, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in his power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as got in the whole to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income, at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest. It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things; but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing when compared with its boundless resources—a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned, for such a Government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose to obtain which the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is concluding to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchange, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would in a short time reach the maximum of \$15,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effects upon the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of re-imposing a fine imposed on General Jackson at New Orleans, at the time of the attack and defence of that city, and paid by him. Without designing any reflection on the individual tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or inexpedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard amidst the glitter of arms, and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional lustre to a memorable military achievement. If the laws were enforced, their majesty was fully vindicated; and although the penalty incurred and paid, is worthy of little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veteran, now in retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him. There are cases in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazards, and if the civil law be violated from praiseworthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within that limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defence of New Orleans, while it saved a city from the hands of the enemy, placed the name of General Jackson among those of the greatest Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement, existing at the time, have ceased to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American People.

I have, then, fellow citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as sincerely as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or to save the destinies of a beloved country.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, December, 1842.

The Alexandria Gazette says: "Gen. Scott's letter, just published, has caused a stretching of the eyes" on the part of those who thought he would be in Mr. Clay's way, as they called it. The fact is, the whole Whig party is completely, thoroughly united upon Mr. Clay. There was never as much union and harmony in the party as there is now, and will be."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, December 15.

A Lecture was delivered before the Literary Association in this place, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Greuter, Professor in the Caldwell Institute, Greensborough. The subject chosen for the occasion was the operation of the human mind during sleep, and the discourse was listened to with great attention and interest.

The next meeting of the Society will be held in the Presbyterian session house on Thursday evening next. A general attendance of the members is requested.

We are indebted to the attentive politeness of Messrs. R. M. Saunders, A. H. Shepperd and K. W. Meyer for early copies of the President's message, for which they will please accept our thanks.

CONGRESS.—The third session of the twenty seventh Congress was opened in Washington City on Monday the 5th instant.

In the Senate there was no quorum, twenty four members only being present.

In the House of Representatives there was a large attendance, and at 12 o'clock the house was called to order.

Soon after the roll was called, Mr. Everett gave notice that he would tomorrow, or at an early day as practicable, ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act entitled "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

On Tuesday there was still no quorum in the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Adams, pursuant to notice given yesterday, offered a resolution to repeal the 21st rule, prohibiting the reception of petitions relative to slavery and the slave trade. After some discussion on points of order, the previous question was moved and seconded; but the house determined, by a vote of 84 to 90, that the main question should not now be put; so the resolution lays over.

On Wednesday, a quorum being present, the Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, and the Secretary was directed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would tomorrow ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the bankrupt law.

In the House, Mr. Adams's motion to repeal the 21st rule coming up, it was again decided—yeas 91, nays 93—that the main question should not now be put.

Both houses being ready to proceed to business, the President was informed thereof, and immediately communicated his message. It was received and read in both houses; and the Senate ordered 1,500 copies of the message and accompanying documents, and 3,500 copies of the message to be printed, and the House 10,000 copies of the message and documents.

The message will be found in the preceding columns of the Recorder to-day.

OUR LEGISLATURE.—We refer our readers to our first page for a portion of the proceedings of our State Legislature. It will be seen that the farce relative to the Literary Fund is likely to be brought to a close. The Locos will no longer be permitted to make the disposition of it a charge of favoritism and fraud during electioneering campaigns, and pass it over with a flourish during the sessions of the Legislature. The Whigs appear to be determined that a complete examination shall be had, and that a full disclosure, for good or for evil, shall be made.

The proceedings of the subsequent days we are obliged to postpone to make room for the President's message. Although proceeding with commendable industry, a very small portion of the business of the Legislature has been of a nature to attract general interest.

On Monday the 5th, Spier Whitaker, esq. of Halifax, was elected Attorney General, on the second balloting. The votes were as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
Mr. Whitaker	51	56	82
J. R. Daniel	43	28	withdrawn
Thos. Bragg, Jr.	46	62	80
Shepard,	16	14	withdrawn

On Wednesday, a bill to establish a new county by the name of Catawba, out of a portion of Lincoln, passed its third reading in the Commons by a vote of 64 to 48.

Nearly the whole sitting on Thursday was spent in the consideration of the bill

to allow the Merchant's Bank of New York to issue \$3 notes. It was opposed with great vehemence by Mr. Shepard, and advocated by Messrs. Pastour, Dockery, Edwards and Dobson—the latter abusing Banks generally, but making an exception in favor of this bill. It passed its third reading, 32 to 15.

Several unsuccessful ballotings have been had for United States Senator. The two last, on Thursday, were as follows:

Graham	57	55
Brown	63	63
Saunders	42	45

The following is from our correspondent:

On Friday last but little else was done other than to compare and count the vote for Governor, as given in August last. The two Houses assembled in convention in the Commons Hall, Louis D. Wilson in the chair. The following is the result, as announced from the chair:

For John M. Morehead,	37,942
Louis D. Hemy,	34,411

Morehead's majority, 3,531

No returns were received from Wilkes or Bertie. Morehead's majority in these two counties, I learn, was some 1300; which would have given him a majority of 4832.

To-day (Saturday) we have had two interesting debates in the House. One on a bill to give the appointment of Constables to the County Courts, in which Henry K. Nash, esq. participated with credit to himself and old Orange. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table until the first Thursday in August, which prevailed—ayes 69, nays 36. Both parties seemed to be afraid to meddle with the matter for fear of provoking the majority of the people. When will men learn not to fear their own shadows!

Another debate was had on the bill to erect a new county out of a portion of Burke and Rutherford, by the name of McDowell. Mr. Moore, of Halifax, delivered a very sound speech against the bill. It was passed in the House, however, by a vote of ayes 56, nays 48.

From present appearances there is very little probability that a Senator will be elected this session. There is some talk, though not much relied on, that the Democrats will unite upon a third man; some speak of Judge Ruffin, and some of Wm. H. Haywood. I should suppose that Judge Ruffin would not think of taking the appointment were it offered him.

The Hon. James W. Williams, a representative in Congress from the state of Maryland, died at his residence at an early hour on Friday the 2d inst. from the effects of an attack of apoplexy. He had departed from home in his private carriage, on his way to attend Congress, and had proceeded but about three miles when the affliction overtook him; he was immediately conveyed back to his house, where he died.

The Hon. William C. Preston, of S. Carolina, having resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, the Hon. George M. Duffie has been unanimously elected to supply the vacancy, both for the unexpired term, and for four years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Calhoun has also tendered his resignation, to take effect from the 4th of March next.

W. T. Colquitt, at present a member of the House of Representatives of Georgia, has been elected to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—The western stage, on the night of the 30th ultimo, was precipitated over a precipice of twenty feet, on the hill east of Mount Sterling, near Zanesville, Ohio, and seriously injured many of the passengers, most of whom were members of Congress. Mr. Caruthers had several of his ribs broken, and his recovery was doubtful. Mr. Lane was very much hurt, one of his ribs supposed to be broken. Mrs. Lane, his wife, not seriously hurt. Mr. Wallace badly hurt, collar bone supposed to be broken. Mr. Smith, of the Senate, and Messrs. Campbell, Gentry and Goode, of the House of Representatives, were all more or less hurt, but not seriously.

It is announced that the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, pastor of St. Paul's in Pittsburgh, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, in place of Bishop England, deceased.

Three of the men concerned in the prize fight in N. York, in which McCoy was killed, have been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced; James Sullivan to two years in the state prison; John McGlester to eight months in the county jail, and a fine of 500 dollars; and George Kensett to four months in the same jail, and a fine of 200 dollars. Several others are under arrest as aiders and abettors in

the same affair, whose trial has been postponed until February next.

A late arrival at New Orleans brings intelligence from Mexico, in which it is stated that the San Antonio prisoners, to the number of sixty three, were being marched for the capital, four of whom, viz. Messrs. Van Ness, Fitzgerald, Conner, and another, being recognized as having belonged to the Santa Fe expedition, were ordered to be shot; but Gen. Tornel, Secretary at War, interfered and commuted their punishment to ten years' imprisonment. The rest of the captured were to be marched to Perote, and it was believed they would be well used.

The Diario del Gobierno of the 5th ult. received by the same arrival, expresses great pleasure in stating that all the difficulties between the United States and Mexico have been definitively settled. Gen. Thompson is highly lauded for his conciliatory and urbane course in producing this desirable result.

The late Alabama Murder.—We have already noticed the murder of Geo. W. Love, by one hundred and thirty citizens of Alabama. The Hartford Review, whose editor was a near friend of Love, says, that since his murder, the murder of the man whose death was falsely attributed to Love, has been traced to the real perpetrator, a man named Mitchell, at whose instigation the unfortunate Love was first arrested. The Review also has intelligence by letter that writs are in the hands of the Sheriff against all the persons concerned in the hanging of Love, and he has orders to raise a force sufficiently large to arrest the whole.

Another Whig Triumph.—At the annual town meeting in Hartford on Monday, the regular Whig candidates were elected by majorities of from 400 to 800. The Courant says: "The Whigs of Hartford have well maintained their ground, and we think have now won the title of 'Gibraltar of Whiggery' from their brethren of New Haven." The Whigs have carried 14 out of the 22 towns in the county. Last year they had but six.

Essex county, Massachusetts, has a population of 92,000 inhabitants, of whom 64,500 have signed the total abstinence pledge.

BRAZIL.—Advices to the 7th of October have been received at New York from Rio de Janeiro. All the provinces had become quiet, martial law abolished, and most of the national guard disbanded.

Emigration into all parts of the empire was increasing. Those arriving were artisans and agriculturists—the most valuable members of society. The liberal policy of the Government had caused this increase. They afford ample protection to the stranger, and have sent directions to the consuls and vice consuls in this country to give free passports to those who have no money to pay for them.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The dates are from London to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th of November inclusive.

Guv. Ouss, late American Minister at Paris, had his audience of leave, of King Louis Philippe, on the 19th, and on the same day he left Paris for London, and has arrived in the Columbia, with his family.

The Overland October Mail from India, reached London on the 7th, bringing news from Bombay to Oct. 1, and from China to July 28. The News from Afghanistan is of a favorable character, and the British troops in China were advancing without any effectual opposition.

Two British ships were wrecked at Table bay, Cape of Good Hope, August 28. The Abercrombie Robinson, with 500 troops on board, bound for Algoa Bay, and the Waterloo, with 300 convicts, bound to Van Dieman's land. The former was driven ashore on the sandy beach, and all persons on board were saved; but the Waterloo was driven upon the rocks and went to pieces, and 189 persons, of whom 143 were convicts, found a watery grave.

The ship Reliance, an East Indiaman, was wrecked in the English channel on the 12th November, and out of 122 persons on board, only seven were saved! Capt. Tucker, R. N., late of the Isis, was among the lost. Value of the vessel, freight, &c., £250,000.

Parliament had been prorogued till the 10th December.

The Queen and Royal family were at Walmers Castle, the seat of the Duke of Wellington.

In the state of the Cotton market, and of the mercantile affairs generally, there appears to have been no great change since the sailing of the Acadia.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on Friday the 2d instant, Mr. ALEXANDER GATTIS, aged 82 years, a soldier of the revolution, and a respected member of the Presbyterian church, of which he had long been one of the elders. His death was sudden and melancholy. On his way to town he stopped to see a sick acquaintance. Shortly after leaving there he was found near a branch, quite dead, and his horse grazing near. It was a rough place, and from the tracks, and the appearance of the horse, it was supposed that it stumbled and fell, and that he was killed by the fall.

Died, in this county, near Prattburg, on Thursday last, Mr. JOHN TILLY, long known as a constable in that district.

Henry Morris, esq. sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, being suddenly seized with indigestion in the street on the 1st instant, expired soon after being conveyed to a neighboring house. He was the son of Mr. Robert Morris, the celebrated financier of Revolutionary memory, and at the time of his death was about sixty years of age. He was a courteous and gentlemanly in his deportment, and had discharged the duties of sheriff, to which he was elected in October, 1841, with much fidelity and satisfaction to the community.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—In Newcastle county, Delaware, the grand jury, at their late session, found some thirty true bills against illegal voters, some of whom were inspectors at the elections.

THE MARKETS.

Hillsborough, December 5.	
Cotton,	61 a 7
Tobacco—Lugs,	1 75 a 2 65
Leaf,	3 00 a 3 75
Old Leaf and Lugs,	\$2 20 a 6 50
Wheat—Red 70 to 75, White 75 to 80.	
Fayetteville, November 30.	
Flour,	4 00 a 4 75
Salt (sack),	2 50
(bushel),	50 a 60
Cotton,	6 a 6 1/2
Beeswax	27 a 28

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
16 Friday	7 13 4 47						
17 Saturday	7 13 4 47						
18 Sunday	7 13 4 47						
19 Monday	7 13 4 47						
20 Tuesday	7 13 4 47						
21 Wednesday	7 13 4 47						
22 Thursday	7 13 4 47						
23 Friday	7 13 4 47						
24 Saturday	7 13 4 47						
25 Sunday	7 13 4 47						
26 Monday	7 13 4 47						
27 Tuesday	7 13 4 47						
28 Wednesday	7 13 4 47						
29 Thursday	7 13 4 47						
30 Friday	7 13 4 47						

HILLSBOROUGH.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Spring Session of Mrs. A. M. BURRILL'S Female School will commence on the 5th of January.

A few pupils will be received as boarders in our family, at \$10 per month, including all expenses.

TERMS, (IN ADVANCE.)

Tuition, per session,	\$17 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
French,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

REFERENCES.
Hon. F. Nash, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, John W. Woodward, Esq., Dr. James Webb, Hillsborough; Giles Mebane, Esq., Orange county; Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. Stratton, Albemarle; Rev. T. Owen, Wilmington.
December 84. 54

Negro for Sale.

WILL be sold, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 28th inst. a Negro BEN, the property of William C. Davis. Terms Cash.

JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Agent for Wm. C. DAVIS.
December 10. 54

Negroes to Hire.

THE Negroes belonging to the heirs of Jas. S. Miller, deceased, will be hired out for the ensuing year, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 28th inst.

JAMES JACKSON, Jr., Guardian.
December 12. 54

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of Green A. Mangum, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

John Bowlin, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
November 29. 53 3w

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executor of NANCY MOORE, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. F. STRAYHORN, Ex'r.
December 6. 53 3w

Negroes for Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, will be sold, on Wednesday the 28th instant, at the court house in Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, SIX NEGROES belonging to the estate of John Moore, deceased. Bond and approved security will be required.

W. F. STRAYHORN, Ex'r.
December 6. 53 3w

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed in trust, executed to the subscriber by Dr. James Webb for certain purposes therein mentioned, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 26th of December next, at the residence of the said James Webb, in Hillsborough,

The House and Lot now occupied by him.

The Lot opposite, on which is a comfortable Office.

A small tract of Land lying east of the town common, containing about 7 acres.

Also a tract situate a mile north of town, containing about 80 acres.

Twenty one likely NEGROES.

All his Household and Kitchen Furniture, Library, one Wagon, one Horse, Cattle, interest in Brick-Yard, &c. &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

The sale of the Negroes will take place at the Court House.

O. F. LONG, Trustee.
November 30. 51 4w

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of Archibald G. McIlwaine, Wm. Brown, and Thos. Smith, of Petersburg, Virginia, Merchants, and William Van Arsdale, Cornelius I. Canfield, and James M. Warnock, of New York City, Merchants, creditors of Stephen Moore, of Hillsborough, Orange county, North Carolina, that he said Stephen Moore be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court,
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of Paul, McIlwaine and Company, Merchants, and copartners in trade, of the town of Petersburg, Virginia, creditors of Stephen Moore, of Hillsborough, Orange county, that the said Stephen Moore be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court,
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

Hillsborough House.

THE Subscriber having purchased the house and lot in Hillsborough, well known as Faddy's old stand, and of late by Thomas D. Crane, signs Hillsborough House, takes this method to inform the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate travellers and drovers of all kinds, as he has good stables, and lots with water in them. As this house is very near the Court House, it would be very convenient for Jurors and others who have business in court. My table shall be furnished with good as the country affords, and my stables with plenty of good provender. My bar also shall be furnished with good spirits, and is entirely separate from the house. I hope, therefore, to give full satisfaction to all who may please to favour me with their patronage. Owing to the hardness of the times, my charges shall be very low.

A few regular boarders can also be accommodated.

I intend to keep on hand Flour, Corn Meal, Tobacco, &c. which I will sell low for cash.

JAMES JACKSON, Jr.
December 7. 53-3w

Notice.

ALL persons whom it may concern, are hereby notified, that I have given freedom to my son ENOCH REAVES COL. INS. and he is authorized to receive the benefit of his own labor, and to make contracts for himself, and to do all other things in full and free manner as if he had arrived at the full age of twenty-one years.

ERADLEY COLLINS.
December 7. 53-3w

Land and Negroes FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree and order of the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina, in Bankruptcy, directed to me as Assignee for the county of Orange, I shall on Saturday the 24th day of this month, at the residence of Matthew McCauley, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the rights and claims, both legal and equitable, of said McCauley to the following property, to wit:

The tract of Land on which he now resides, adjoining the lands of I. W. North and others, containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

Also one other tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Merritt, Hanson (deceased), and others, containing by estimation one hundred and sixty acres.

Also all his rights and claims, both legal and equitable, to five NEGROES, namely: Abram, Patsy and Her issue, Ben, Isaac and Sarah.

WALTER A. NORWOOD,
Assignee in Bankruptcy for Orange County.
December 6. 53-3w

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Robert Woody for certain purposes therein named, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 29th instant, (December), at the Cape Creek Cotton Factory in Orange county, Ten Shares of Stock of one hundred dollars each, in said Factory.

Also, on Friday the 30th, at the residence of the said Robert Woody, in the county of Chatham, I shall sell, as before mentioned, all the real and personal estate named in said trust, consisting of the tract of Land on which the said Woody now lives, containing about four hundred acres; eight head of Horses, sixteen head of Cattle, (most of which are improved Ayrshire breed), Sheep, Hogs, part of which are Berkshire, three excellent Wagons and Gear, one Wheat Fan, one Green's Straw Cutting Machine, also Farming Tools, and Household and Kitchen Furniture of various kinds. Terms made known on the day of sale, and the sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN STAFFORD, Trustee.
December 6. 53-3w

Negroes to Hire.

THE Negroes belonging to Anne Davis will be hired out on the 29th of December. Persons who have them hired will deliver them to me on that day, at 12 o'clock, at the store of James Webb, jun & Co. in Hillsborough.

JAMES WEBB,
For WILLIAM CAIN.
December 6. 53-3w

Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR begs leave to inform the public generally, that she has just received a handsome assortment of articles in her line, among which, she would particularly mention, is, some excellent Pine Apples and other Choice, and several barrels of Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The public are invited to give her a call.

November 9. 49-

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of Samuel R. Woods, of Orange county, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

David B. Cozart, of Orange county, Shoemaker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

William Weaver, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court,
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Col. WILLIAM SHAW, deceased, at November term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against that estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of a recovery.

HENDERSON CRAWFORD, Adm'r.
GEORGE HURDLE,
December 7. 53-3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Spring Session will begin on the 5th of January.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
Mathematical do. R. W. HUGHES.
English do. (in a separate building.) JOHN BURNELL.

November 30. 52-3w

THE Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Sentinel, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Chronicle, Salisbury Watchman, and Danville Reporter, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

By contract with the Commissioners, the citizens of the town can send their sons to the English School at reduced prices. As the Principal does not share in the profits, he must insist on prompt payment, in cash, or notes bearing interest.

Negroes to Hire.

THREE Negroes belonging to the estate of Sarah Fro-man, will be hired out for the ensuing year, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on Monday the 3d day of January next.

Also at the same place some Household Furniture can be offered for sale.

JOHN NEWLIN, Jr.
November 30. 52-

PROSPECTUS OF THE North Carolina Literary Record.

THE subscriber proposes to publish, in the city of Raleigh, a magazine with the above title. It will be printed in monthly numbers, on forty octavo pages of good paper, with new and elegant type and a neat cover, for TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE!

It is designed to be a publication of general interest, containing biographical sketches of the illustrious natives of North Carolina; historical papers, embracing particularly REMINISCENCES by the present aged public men; and scientific articles. This magazine will cherish the purely literary, and its pages will be graced with poetical contributions. A prominent place will be given to the interests of the COMMON SCHOOL system of education in our state. A REVIEW department will be added, which will present notices of new publications; and it is designed that the work shall have a monthly CHRONICLE of literary intelligence.

The subscriber feels safe in making the above statements, because he has the promise of assistance from several distinguished gentlemen in the State, in whose acquirements the public has all confidence. He desires to make it a periodical which shall compare well with any Southern magazine, ornament the table of the literary man, and be a welcome visitor to any family in the state. It will be seen that the subscription is unusually low—

Four Hundred and Eighty octavo Pages for Two Dollars!!!

The work is put at this price that its circulation may be the greater; but it will be at once perceived that the publisher cannot risk a commencement until a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to cover expenses.

As soon as five hundred responsible subscribers shall be secured, the first number will be issued, at which time the payment for the first volume will be considered in advance. When subscribers receive that number they will forward the amount of their subscription immediately, and will take the publication of that number as a guarantee that the magazine will be issued for at least one year. This arrangement will secure both parties.

Who can doubt that North Carolina needs such a magazine? Who can doubt whether there be not more than sufficient talent at leisure in our state to fill its pages with profitable and entertaining matter? Who will not risk two dollars on an experiment so well worth making? We shall listen for a reply, and expect a hearty response. Let us wait to see how it will appear, for such a course may prevent the publication entirely; but let every one friendly to the work try it for A YEAR, and then, if it be not worth taking, let him abandon it.

We want the names of all who will subscribe, by the first of January next, or earlier, if practicable. Postmasters, everywhere, will be glad to take pleasure in forwarding them, as they are authorized to do, free of postage.

Editors who will give this prospectus an insertion, and send the paper, marked with ink, to the Raleigh Star, shall receive a copy of the work one year.

Postmasters and others, who will become responsible for five subscription shall, likewise, receive a copy for one year.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, N. C. Nov 14. 51-

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including—
Rio, Java, &c.
Best Brown Sugar
Havana Sugar
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar
Molasses
Raisins
Best Orange Tea
Black
Meringue
Salt
Bar Iron, assorted
Steel
Hoop Iron
Sheet
Cul Nails, assorted
Mould-boards
Castings
Wedding Hees
Spades and Shovels
Manure Forks
Polished Trace Chains
Best Chewling Tobacco
Spanish Cigars
Tupentine Soap
Tallow Candles
Sperm
Spanish Indigo
Madder
White Lead, in kegs
Dry White Lead
Red Lead
Spice
Black Pepper
Ground & Race Ginger
Cloves
Mace
Camphor
Putty
Salt Petre
Alum
Ruber Salts
Glauber Salts
Copperas
Ground Log Wood
Lamp Black
Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, and Flax Seed, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.
April 5. 18-

Watches and Jewellery.

LEWELLYN has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of—

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencil, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages.
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purse, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gilt Lockets,
Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.
May 4. 52-

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

a fresh supply of LARD.

WANTED, Flax Seed, Beeswax, and Tallow.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.
November 23. 51-

Leather, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand the following articles, which will be sold for cash only:

Best Philadelphia Calf Skin,
Morocco, for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins,
Binding Skins,
Shoe Thread,
Root Webbing,
Best Chord and Sprigs.

I have also an assortment of Skives, an article for hatters.

WM. H. BROWN.
November 9. 49-

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of the following Petitioners for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January, 1843, to wit:

ORANGE COUNTY.

Alfred Waddell, farmer,
Russell James, farmer,
John Horner, farmer,
General Baker, wheel-wright,
William R. Hopkins, farmer,
James Nuttall, inn-keeper,
William Steel, farmer,
William Lloyd, farmer,
Joseph J. Woodrow, tailor,
William Lackey, farmer,
Charles M. Latimer, late merchant,
Joseph L. Moring.

John M. Mason, tinner,
William Durham, farmer,
Thomas Riley, laborer,
Solomon Fuller, saddler,
James M. Watson, saddler,
James A. Morgan, farmer.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. D. C.

November 4. 49 10w

2,500 pair of BOOTS AND SHOES.

OF his own make and of Northern manufacture, comprising a general assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, are offered for sale on very accommodating terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those from the North, mostly of this Fall's purchase, were selected by himself with great care.

I have also received the most superior and extensive assortment of materials for manufacture, that has, perhaps, ever been brought to this market, and believe I am prepared to do work that will not be inferior to any done in the State. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, and give him a trial.

WM. H. BROWN.
November 9. 49-

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the first of January, by cash or by note—the first most desirable. He is disposed to attend all proper indulgence, but money must be had to enable him to carry on his business.

WM. H. BROWN.
November 9. 49-

To Rabbit Hunters.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase between three and five thousand RABBIT SKINS, to be taken during the present season. A reasonable price in cash or hats will be given in exchange for the same.

CHARLES S. WARREN.
November 9. 49-

The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phrenix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly grown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolute astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phrenix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and bilious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Constiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, bites, ulcers, and Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by

D. HEARTT, Agent.

August 23. 39-

Just Published.

AND For Sale at Mr. Lynch's Jewellery Shop and at Dr. A. Parks's establishment, "A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of EDWARD C. BOLING, with a full account of his remarkable case of Bigamy," &c. Price 25 cents.

October 26. 47-

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

Petersburg, Va.

GUS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 53-

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames),
Carriage, Sulky, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public, and to request the favor of a trial.

HOOKE & D. PHILLIPS.
January 5. 53-

The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Christian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17. 37-

Attention!!

First Light Infantry Company, attached to the 4th Regiment North Carolina Militia.

YOU are ordered and commanded to attend at Camp Joseph G. Bacon's, on Saturday the 24th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, with dress uniform, and six rounds of powder, for drill muster and court martial.

HENRY JACKSON, Serg't.
November 30. 52-

For Sale.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south-west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighborhood is exceptionally able. The owner of this Land, living in Lincoln, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N. Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, Agent.
August 5. 57-

Disease a Unit.

IMPURITY of the BLOOD the only Disease, beautiful as the laws of nature, simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty world which rolls in every degree of velocity and direction, is all governed by

THE PRINCIPLE OF MATTER TO MATTER. The principle governs the human body, impurity of the blood, the blood, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.

The bowels for instance are coiled—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of the blood. Thus, Fever, Cholera, Rheumatism, Dropsy and Cold are all produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be taken in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Not weather, by occasioning the debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, febrile, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant complaints are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad temperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to produce impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth's Pills.

Small-pox, scarlet fever, putrid fever, even spotted fever, and fever of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity.

The Brandreth's Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies; in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought to their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth's Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation, often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth's Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration.

When a person has been wounded, and this advice has been followed, it has gone well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider that subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or secretory excretion of the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels, the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, anastomosing enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting with the Brandreth's Pills the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No one was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life with you is capable of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills: Dennis Hearty, Hillsborough; Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsboro; Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington; Joseph H. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson; James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill; J. M. A. Drake, Ashboro; Randolph John R. Brown, Privilege; Dr. G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange; E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford; J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough; James Johnson, Wentworth, Do; Wood & Neal, Madison, Do; J. W. Burton, & Co., Leesville, Do; Owen M'Alister, Yanceyville, Caswell; J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 53-12m

CARD.

DR. WM. CAMERON respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woody's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not prevented by absence. Having just received a full and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.

September 7. 40-4m

Attention!!

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YOU are ordered and commanded to attend at Camp Joseph G. Bacon's, on Saturday the 24th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, with dress uniform, and six rounds of powder, for drill muster and court martial.

HENRY JACKSON, Serg't.
November 30. 52-

For Sale.

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WM. CAMERON, Agent.
August 5. 57-